Response to Office Action Serial No. 09/575,839

## REMARKS

In the office action dated July 22, 2004, the Examiner rejected Claim 1 over U.S. Patent No. 6,006,264 to Colby et al. ("Colby") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,591,298 to Spicer et al. ("Spicer"). Colby describes a method for routing content based on the proximity of a requesting client to a server by maintaining information about content flow characteristics, content locality, and server load and location in a Content Server Database. Column 3, lines 15-21, and column 6, lines 42-63. The Examiner contends that Colby teaches directing a network client to a content server based on communications between a client that is physically proximate to the network client and one or more of the plurality of content servers. Claim 1 has been amended to clarify that the claimed method requires directing a first network client to a content server based on a communication between a second network client and one or more of the plurality of content servers wherein the second network client is physically proximate to the first network client. Colby does not teach using cost measurements for a client that is physically proximate to the requesting client. The method of Colby considers only the proximity of the requesting client and the servers rather than the proximity of a second network client to a first network client, as required by the claimed invention.

The Examiner further notes that *Colby* does not teach using cost measurements that measure operational characteristics of the network and cites *Spicer* as teaching this claim element. *Spicer* discloses a method for measuring the performance of a website by measuring download times at locations and times similar to that of users accessing the same website. Column 1, lines 7-10 and lines 48-50. *Spicer* does not teach or suggest routing a content request from a first client using cost measurements for a second client that is physically proximate to first client.

Additionally, Spicer does not teach or suggest that the methods for evaluating site performance could be combined with the routing methods of Colby. It would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Colby and Spicer to direct network traffic based on cost measurements that measure operational

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characteristics of the network based on communications between a client that is physically proximate to the network client and one or more of the plurality of content servers. In fact, the teachings of *Colby* teach away from a combination with other routing methods because *Colby* describes handling a request outside of the system if there is no information available about the requesting client. The claimed invention on the other hand claims a method that can be used specifically in a situation where information about the requesting client is not available, by identifying information from a client that is physically proximate to the requesting client.

Even if the teachings of Spicer and Colby are combined—despite the lack of teaching or motivation to do so—the claimed invention is not obtained. Combining the teachings of Spicer with the teachings of Colby would result in a method for directing a network client to requested content based on an evaluation of the performance of a website measured by download times at various locations and times. The combination would not result in or suggest directing a first network client to one or more content servers using one or more cost measurements that measure operational characteristics of the network based on communications between a second client that is physically proximate to the first network client and one or more of the content servers.

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## CONCLUSION

It is believed that the foregoing amendments place the application in condition for allowance and a notice of allowance is respectfully requested. If there are any issues that can be resolved via a telephone conference, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at 404-815-6483.

Respectfully submitted,

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